existing specific rates. The study group was of the view that fixation of royalty on ad-v;ilorem basis, without a commitment from State Governments to refrain from levying cesses, would not be equitable as it would have a cascading effect on the price of coal paid by the consumers.

The report of the Study Group was received in 1985.

Over the years, quantum of cesses being levied by some State Governments have increased so much that royalty has become practically insignificant when compared to the amount accruing to State Government by way of cesses.

The rates of royalty on coal are not being revised now in view of the problems posed by imposition of cess/ levies on coal by some of the State Governments.

Supply of Kerosene to States

@1936. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether each State in the country is supplied with kerosene as per its demand;

(b) if so, the quantity of kerosene demanded by each State since January, 1989 and the actual quantity Supplied to each State, month-wise-,

(c) the price at which kerosene t£ sold in each State; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the poor people in far flung villages get kerosene according to their requirement and at Government fixed| rate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASV/AMY): (a), (b) and (d) As per the existing policy, the. allocation *of* kerosene to various State/UTs is done an the basis of historical sales on the jasis of three-blocks per year, allowing a suitable growth rate over the corresponding block of the previous year. Additional *adhoc* allocations are considered for floods, drought cyclone etc. The Central Government only makes bulk allocations to StatevUTs. Responsibility for smooth functioning of the distribution system at the retail level rests with the State Governments. The figures of allocation of kerosene to various States4JTs since January 1989 are attached. [See Appendix CLIV Annexure No. 97]

(c) The Central Government fixes only ex-stofage point price (Basic ceiling selling price) of kerosene which is uniform throughout the country. The basic ceiling selling price of kerosene for domestic & non-domestic use is Rs. 1956.93 and Rs. 3039.06 per K.L. respectively. The retail prices are fixed by the respective State Government and vary from State to State, and place to place even within a State, depending on transport costs, local taxer etc.

-Previously Unstarred Question J 095 ransferred from the 18th May, 1990

मैसर्स मैटकाम सिलिकान लिमिटेड द्वारा सौर-बैटरी का विकास

†1937. **श्री राम नरेश यादव:** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री 1 सितम्बर, 1988 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 4439 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सौर-बैटरी के विकास के लिए मैसर्स मैटकाम सिलिकॉन लिमिटेड के पक्ष में एक अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त परियोजना' 1 फरवरी, 1990 तक पूरी नहीं हुई थी; यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना का क्या उद्देश्य था और क्या उस उद्देश्य को पूरा कर लिया गया है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सिलिकॉन के क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न स्थिति को देखते हुए दूसरी सिलिकॉन वेफर निर्माण यूनिट [illegible]

†.Previously Unstarred Question =1425 ransferred from the 22nd May, 1990.